

AMERICANS ON LINE TO MEET COMING GERMAN BLOW AT ARRAS

13 DEAD IN ACTION ON CASUALTY LIST OF 75 U. S. NAMES

Pershing Reports 54 Wounded
—Lieut. Gordon of New
York Missing.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The casualty list to-day contained seventy-five names, divided as follows: Killed in action thirteen, died of accident two, died of disease three, wounded severely thirteen, wounded slightly forty-one, missing in action three.

Six officers were named. Lieut. Herbert Williams Beach, Piedmont, Cal.; Arthur H. Gaylord, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank S. Hanf, Chelsea, Mass.; and Frank S. Hanf, Chelsea, Mass., were killed in action.

Lieut. Julian H. Dowell, Washington, D. C., and John K. Girard, Chicago, died of accident.

Lieut. William H. Gordon, New York City, is missing in action.

Lieut. Edgar H. Noland, Lonsburg, Va., previously reported missing, is now reported in a hospital suffering from shell shock.

Sergeant Joseph Stolina, previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner in Germany. His home is in Webster, Mass.

The killed in action:

Lieut. Robert Williams Beach, Piedmont, Cal.; Arthur H. Gaylord, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank S. Hanf, Chelsea, Mass.; Corp. Kenneth L. Diver, Sunman, Ind.; Private Fred Buckley, No. 43 East 52nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael J. Connelley, Manchester, Mass.; John Deardorff, Hecla, Pa.; Troy E. Forster, Mammoth Springs, Ark.; Gene G. Hanson, Fort Felt, Mo.; John Linton, Chicago; Habit S. Medawar, Mt. Lebanon, Pa.; William Plonk, Los Angeles; Francis P. Valleley, Pratt City, Ala.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Lieut. William H. Gordon, No. 464 Riverside Drive, New York. Private Homer Akers, Flomewood, Mo.; Louis Sandler, Philadelphia.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.

Lieut. Julian H. Dowell, Washington, D. C.; John K. Girard, Chicago. **DIED OF DISEASE.**

Private Henry Conner, Crowleys, La.; Timothy J. Shea, Fall River, Mass.; James Shields, Greenville, Miss.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Corp. Joseph N. Walter, Baltimore. Private Raymond C. Bryant, Baltimore; Joseph F. Pirch, Pottsville, Pa.; Thomas R. Harrison, St. Albert, Mo.; Alexander C. Hipes, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry F. McPherson, Greenville, Ky.; Clyde Millard, Montpelier, Ind.; James K. Rosser, Broadway, N. C.; David A. Saunders, Chicago.

Private Jaroslav Srata, Chicago; William Charles Vili, Philadelphia; Dave Wetka, Duluth, Minn.; Dean Zeller, Washburn, N. D.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Sergeant Henry S. Fritz, Easton, Pa.; Kelsie W. Kellum, Cincinnati, O.; Edward A. Lechmitt, Cleveland, O.; Dennis H. Shirley, Edmond, Ky.

Corp. Lowry T. Aigood, Oakdale, Tenn.; Rube Nelson, Kennan, Wis.; Gerald D. Whitney, St. Charles, Ill.; Wagoner Daniel D. McConnell, Kings Tree, S. C.

Private Valentino D. Ambrosio, No. 99 West Street, New Haven, Conn.; Bryan Andrews, Antioch, Ark.; Vinton H. Bowen, Baltimore; Samuel Caudill, Phelps, Wis.; Ven B. Coffey, Burlington, N. D.; Samuel S. Darmstad, No. 28 Suffolk Street, New York; Thomas R. Doyle, Easton, Pa.; Gunnard Ericson, Brainerd, Minn.

David J. Goetz, Los Angeles; John E. Haugen, Fontainebleau, Ind.; Homer D. Haden, Ponce City, Ohio; Sidney C. Harris, Topeka, Kan.; Gust Kallas, Omaha, Neb.; John Kuratlich, Wausau, O.; Ray E. MacAuland, Lowell, Mass.; Boyd MacDonald, Grafton, N. D.; William Mann, Forney, N. C.; John Micaela, Coal City, Ill.; Clyde L. Noel, Farmersburg, Ind.

Frank A. O'Brien, Baltimore; John Phillips, Griffin, Ga.; Philip E. Ratcliffe, Baltimore; Sterling O. Rice, Easton, Pa.; Harry Robinson, Haverford, Pa.; Perry Shepherd, Decoy, Ky.; Harry D. Stansbury, Baltimore; William H. Stricker, Baltimore; Frank Watkins Jr., No. 209 Foundry Street, Millville, N. J.; Alfred A. Wolfe, Easton, Pa.; John A. Young,

MAJOR GEN. MAURICE, WHOSE LETTER BROUGHT BRITISH CABINET CRISIS



GERMANY COMMANDEERS 40,000 SECOND-HAND SUITS FROM BERLIN WARDROBES

"Voluntary Surrender" of Clothes
for War Workers to Be Forced
If Necessary.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.—The city of Berlin has been ordered to produce forthwith 40,000 complete second-hand suits for war workers, principally those engaged in railway and farming work.

It is to be a "voluntary surrender against a small payment," but warning is given that if the clothes are not forthcoming they will be taken by force. This applies especially to persons whose social position warrants the assumption that their wardrobes are well stocked.

Monday was the first day for collection and depositories were opened for the purpose. There was a rush of people laden with old coats and trousers who did not conceal their anxiety to get possession of a certificate handed to "voluntary" contributors, exempting them from official inspection of their wardrobes.

Baltimore, Rosa P. Young, Johnsonburg, Pa.; John F. Zell, Philadelphia.

MISSING LIEUT. GORDON HAD WON CAPTAINCY

New Yorker Named in Casualty
List Went to France as a
Surgeon.

Notification that Lieut. William H. Gordon is missing in action came to his family to-day when they had hardly finished celebrating his promotion to a captaincy with Pershing's forces in France. Lieut. Gordon's name is in the latest casualty list. The last letter received here from him came on Sunday and told proudly of his elevation.

Capt. Gordon made his home with his mother, two sisters and a brother at No. 464 Riverside Drive. He is a physician and aided for France last August as a member of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and for a time was an instructor there. He is twenty-seven years old. A brother, Dr. H. E. Gordon, is an interne at the French Hospital, No. 150 West 34th Street.

Three Americans in Canadian Casualty List.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 8.—The following Americans are mentioned in to-day's Canadian casualty list: Wounded—H. Wilkie, Chicago; A. L. Breen, Omaha, Neb. Killed in Action—W. Q. Holwick, Cleveland, O.

Six Navy Men Commended for Fighting Fire.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Six men have been commended for bravery and gallantry in fighting a fire on the United States Battleship Indiana, April 26, while at a dry dock, "City" area. Paul Troy, U. S. N., V. P., no address; Philip Nelson, Salem, Va.; George C. Clifford, Dismal, S. D.; Henry Gordon, Quincy, Mass.; Leonard March, Cincinnati, O.; and Robert E. Patterson, Taunton, Mass.

1,247,000 MEN IN DRAFT ARMY BEFORE JUNE 5

Two-Thirds of Men in Second
Call to Be in Camp
Then.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—National army mobilization by June 5—one year after the first registration—will total 1,247,000 men, Provost Marshal General Crowder announced to-day. The figures show that 660,000 men, or over two-thirds of the second draft call of 800,000 men, will be in camp by that time. This does not include any volunteers.

Quarterly draft registration of men reaching twenty-one years of age during the next year may be made necessary by the new army expansion plan, Gen. Crowder told the House Military Affairs Committee to-day.

General Crowder presented estimates for \$5,000,000, which is \$3,000,000 more than draft expenditures this year. Quarterly registrations will make the increased expenditures necessary, Crowder says.

The Nation wide round up of all draft registrants who have been uniformly classified, particularly the large number of skilled "experts," "essential farmers" and "vital" Government employees is one of the larger items for the appropriations, Gen. Crowder said.

As recently announced, Gen. Crowder has ordered all the deferred classes combined for those who have evaded service and expects to add several thousands to class one.

Chairman Dend read a letter from President Wilson saying that the President had not been fully informed when he announced that he favored giving credit for volunteers and that he was now opposed to the plan.

The President pointed out that volunteers are placed in Class Five, which amounts to giving credit to the communities from which they are drawn. Dend expects to ask the House to recede from this amendment to mobilization announced by Adj. Gen. McCall governing admission to the Fourth Officers' Training Camps, to open May 15, provide that men of draft age may enter the schools if they are members of Reserve Officers' Training Corps in accredited schools, who either will complete the senior course this year or who have had since Jan. 1, 1917, not less than 60 hours of military instruction under an army officer.

Graduates of educational institutions giving military instruction under an army officer also may enter if they have had not less than one year's military training.

**SIX MORE AMERICANS
WIN THE CROSS OF WAR**

Son of Brig. Gen. Graves of National Army One of Those
Cited for Gallantry.

WITH THE AMERICANS IN ITALY, May 8.—Six more Americans have been decorated with the Cross of War. They are:

Capt. Sidney Graves, Lieut. Paul Daly, Sergeant W. B. Conrad and H. R. Webb, and Private E. F. Bennett and J. A. Mendenhall.

Bennet, a motorcycle courier, drove through two enemy barbed wire entanglements, carrying a message to the headquarters of the Signal Corps, maintained telephone communications with the rear during a gas attack, despite a heavy bombardment. The others were cited for gallantry and efficiency in patrolling.

Graves is a son of Brig. Gen. Graves of the National Army.

**KAISER IS JUBILANT
OVER ROUMANIAN PEACE**

God Will Help Germany Pass
Through Struggle With Other
Powers, He Tells Herling.

BERLIN, May 8 (Via Amsterdam).—Emperor William replied to Chancellor von Hertling's congratulations on the conclusion of peace between Germany and Roumania with this message:

"The termination of the state of war in the East fills me also with proud joy and gratitude. Thanks to God's gracious help, the German people, with never failing patriotism, under brilliant military leadership and with the assistance of strong diplomacy, are fighting step by step for a happy future."

I cannot but convey my thanks on this occasion to you and also to your collaborators. God will help us to pass through the struggle which the hostile attitude of the powers still under arms against us has forced us to continue and to conclude."

A peace treaty signed by Roumania with the Central Powers provides for the return of Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria and the ceding of Northern Dobruja to a special joint commission, pending final settlement.

Desendant of Gen. Lafayette Wins War Cross.

PARIS, May 8.—Count Gilbert de Lafayette, son of the Marquis de Lafayette and a descendant of Gen. Lafayette of Revolutionary fame, has been decorated with the War Cross. He has been serving as a sergeant in the French artillery.

CAPT. J. N. HALL, U. S. AUTHOR-FLYER, LOST IN SKY FIGHT

Noted Aviator Missing After
Helping Down Two Ma-
chines in Germany.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Tuesday, May 7 (By Associated Press).—After a thrilling battle with enemy airplanes ten miles north of Pont-a-Mousson, Capt. James Norman Hall, one of the leading American aviators, made a spiral dive for the earth and was last seen close to the ground, apparently trying to land. His subsequent fate is unknown.

Captain Hall, with two others, was patrolling this morning between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson. When they were over Pagny-sur-Moselle four enemy Albatross airplanes, painted with black and white stripes, were seen.

The Americans attacked. Captain Hall singled out one of the enemy and driving him downward while firing with his machine gun. The pair made a spiral dive from six thousand metres to four thousand, when the German suddenly reversed his machine and started to rise. In a quick turn he poured a deadly stream of machine gun bullets into the bottom of Hall's machine. Captain Hall promptly came out of the spiral and made a dive for the earth. He was last seen attempting to complete this manoeuvre.

In the meantime the enemy machines that the other Americans had engaged dropped toward the ground. It is unknown what happened to them, but two of them apparently were in distress. No credit for a victory is given the Americans because official verification of the destruction of the enemy was impossible.

Capt. Hall's machine had painted upon its side the first American airplane insignia to appear on the battle line. It was in the form of a "hat in the ring" sign, showing a starry striped high hat usually pictured on Uncle Sam, surrounded by a golden ring.

The whole American air service is mourning Hall's loss. Capt. Hall was popular throughout the army, and had won admiration by his daring, coolness and skill in handling his machine.

The Captain's flying companions are all certain he would have knocked out his opponent had it not been for a manoeuvre unheard of, so far as American and French pilots in this section of France are concerned. It has been considered dangerous to the last degree to bring up a machine sharply from a downward plunge because the strain is almost certain to cause the collapse of some vital part of the plane. The German aviator whom Capt. Hall was pursuing, being hard pressed, adopted this desperate expedient to escape death, and won. He was thus enabled to put a stream of bullets into the bottom of Hall's machine.

The Captain's companions waited for several hours after the fight for him to return to the hangar before giving him up for lost.

Despite the bad weather German machines were out in force. Alarm after alarm was answered by the Americans. Lieut. Cunningham engaged one machine, when five more of the enemy joined in. The Lieutenant kept up the fight until his machine gun jammed, when he returned to the American lines with ten bullet holes in his plane.

The usual number of planes appear near the American lines, while a reserve of four or five machines remained out of sight until the Americans came into action. The reserves then swoop down in an attempt to wipe out the Americans. The American aviators met this by answering alarms with twice the number of machines. It was reported the Germans had.

American aviators used Niagara pursuit machines as their fighting weapons. The Americans engaged in photography and artillery regulating work also had to fight. Two Americans protecting a photographic machine were attacked by two Germans. The fight lasted for half an hour and ended when one German went wobbling to the ground about three kilometers within the German lines. A night took place about two kilometers behind the German positions.

As a result of to-day's activity, it is believed the Germans sent some of their best fliers to this sector to attempt to annihilate the American flying force.

German machines were out in force, apparently hunting for the Americans all day, despite the bad weather. The Americans answered alarms throughout the day just as the enemy hoped they would. Once a Lieutenant answered an alarm for one enemy machine which was reported to be flying low. When he approached the enemy, five additional German machines had been "sitting" up above dropped down from the clouds and attacked the American plane, which was down by Lieut.

NOTED AMERICAN "ACE," FIGHTER AND AUTHOR, MISSING AFTER FIGHT



CAPT. JAMES N. HALL

Cunningham, who, despite odds, put up a desperate fight.

One of the German machines ran for home after emptying its machine gun. The American kept up the fight and then the machine gun on the airplane piloted by Lieut. Cunningham jammed and he was forced to withdraw. The Germans did not follow him, but took to flight. Cunningham returned with ten bullet holes in his plane.

Later in the day in response to an alarm that three German machines were travelling down the line about a kilometer inside the American front, three Americans went up. They were about to open the attack when four additional German planes, with decorations indicating they belonged to a "flying circus," appeared from the German side of the line.

By noon there had been several examples of this new German trick, and Americans answering later alarms went out in twice the number of German machines reported.

Hall Has Been Victor in Notable Conflicts in Air.

James Norman Hall, who is thirty, and noted as an author, joined the British Army in London in August, 1914. Later he joined the Lafayette Escadrille. He wrote "Kitchen's Men." His home was in Iowa.

Hall brought down two German airplanes March 1 last in a fight lasting seven minutes. He was awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross March 13, and the same day a despatch told that he destroyed one German airplane and forced two others to land.

With Eddie Rickenbacker, the former automobile racing driver, he brought down two German machines May 2.

In an encounter with eight German airplanes over the German lines on June 26, 1917, Hall was shot in the shoulder. He dived several thousand feet before he could "straighten out." Then he lost consciousness. His machine crashed to earth, but he brought it behind his own lines. He was then reported missing, but was found in a ravine.

**\$2,223,835,000 MORE
ASKED FOR SHIPBUILDING**

\$1,380,100,000 Sought for Construction of Vessels and \$652,000,000 for Plans and Structures.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—America's shipbuilding bill for the fiscal year 1919 will be \$2,223,835,000, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to-day informed the House Appropriations Committee.

For the construction of ships authorized by the Urgent Deficiency Bill of 1917, the Board has requested an appropriation of \$1,380,100,000 and for the purchasing and requisitioning of plants and material \$652,000,000.

Other estimates include: For acquisition of establishment of plants for shipbuilding, \$3,000,000; for acquisition of lands and buildings, \$20,000,000; for the operation of all ships proposed in the estimates, \$200,000,000; for acquisition of plants for construction of concrete ships and for construction of ships and structures, \$30,000,000; for recruiting and instructing officers for American vessels, \$10,000,000; for cost of development of port facilities, \$2,000,000; for construction of completing of ships in ship yards and foreign countries, \$2,000,000.

Mr. Hurley told the Senate Commerce Committee that from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 was needed for dry docks along the Atlantic coast and that in his opinion no such docks were vitally necessary on the Pacific coast.

Two are necessary at Washington, N. J., and many are needed at New York and Boston, he said.

LUXBURG SAILS FOR HOME.

"Spurias Versenkt" Author Leaves Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, May 8.—Count Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, and author of the "Spurias Versenkt" notes, sailed for Sweden to-day aboard the Swedish mailship Spurio. He was accompanied by his German Minister to Peru and the German Charge d'Affaires of Uruguay.

Whitman Makes John Parsons of Oswego Executive Auditor.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—John S. Parsons of Oswego was appointed Executive Auditor by Gov. Whitman to-day. He succeeds George A. Glenn, who resigned in March to devote his attention to his duties as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

GOVERNMENT PERSECUTES HIM, BEDFORD DECLARES

Makes a Scene in Court as He Seeks
a Severance of the "Bull"
Indictment.

Declaring he was being persecuted by a "government with blood on its hands," Luther S. Bedford, under indictment for violation of the espionage act, created a scene in the Federal District Court when he appeared before Judge A. N. Hand this afternoon.

Bedford, formerly one of the editors of "Bull," Jeremiah O'Leary's publication, which was suppressed by the Government, was indicted with O'Leary, Adolph Stern, The American Truth Society and others on charges of interfering with the selective draft law.

"It is political persecution—nothing less," shouted Bedford. "My family has been in the United States for 140 years and I am as good a patriot as any man living. There's my aged mother sitting in the fear of the court room here and she knows every word I say is true."

Mrs. Bedford, who has passed her eightieth birthday, attempted to rise, but fell to the floor in a faint. Two deputy United States marshals assisted her from the court room. She was soon all right.

Bedford was warned by the Court that if he had any motion to make he must make it. He proposed a severance document which he said was a motion for a severance of the indictment. No action was taken by the court.

**WOMAN CONVICTED
OF "BRANDING" BOY
FOR STEALING JAM**

(Continued from First Page.)

Itself a subject of some speculation, for the offense it names is alleged to have been committed almost three years ago.

The strange case presented few complications when it was brought to trial in a court room jammed with spectators.

The first witness was the little strong boy, Raymond. He was lifted up to the bench so that the Justices could examine the scars on his hands and face. Then he was asked to tell how he got the scars. He talked with seeming confidence, for both he and his younger sister are under the protection of the Children's Society now and have been ever since the charges were made.

The boy remembered every date of the offense he charged. It was March 25, he said. He admitted that he had raided the pantry and that his step-mother had caught him at it. "She pushed my hands against the stove," he said, "and burned them. Then she wanted to burn my tongue, too, so that I would always remember not to steal jam."

He said that he stole a glass of jam and tried to put it into his mother's hand. But I jerked and wigged and closed my teeth, so all she could do was bite my face."

GIVES DEMONSTRATION OF HOW HE WAS BURNED.

The child was asked to show how his stepmother had burned him and he used his sister Elizabeth to demonstrate with.

Raymond said his grandmother, Mrs. Ethel White of Syracuse, who had been visiting the Strangs, was in the kitchen when he was burned.

"Isn't it true," demanded George Pinney, counsel for the Strangs, "that the scars on your wrist were caused by a board falling on you while you were playing?"

The boy's story could not be shaken. He said that when he was burned he had scratched his wrist, but that was another occasion, and the scars were caused by burns. This was confirmed in a measure by medical testimony.

But the strongest confirmatory testimony was that of ten-year-old Elizabeth, who described the incident in the burns just as her brother had described it.

John Strang, 34 years old, a brother of the burned children, testified he was ill in bed when the burning was done. He said that he saw the children, however, and asked Mrs. Strang about it. He said she told him she had burned them for stealing jam and that she had also compelled them to eat live jars of jam to add to the punishment.

"Did you interfere?" asked Assistant District Attorney Innes.

"I couldn't," said Strang. "I was in bed with pneumonia. When I saw I told the Children's Society about it."

The grandmother, Mrs. White, seemed hazy.

"I was in the kitchen," she said. "Doing my house work. There was some dispute between the children and Mrs. Strang, and I understood that she was punishing them for something. I saw her put live jam on the stove, but I thought at the time that there was no fire in it and that she was just trying to frighten them. He screamed, but I wasn't there. Then she did use the stove. When I thought that was cold, too."

"Were they burned badly?" she was asked.

"Oh, yes," she said. "Just little burns. I put cold cream on the marks."

When she was asked why, in her opinion, Mrs. Strang had burned the children, Mrs. White replied:

"Oh, I guess she had one of her nervous spells that day."

Another witness was Mrs. Maud Walcott, a neighbor of the Strangs, and apparently a friendly one. She said she had seen the scars and believed them to be scratches, like a cat would make.

Raymond had told her a cat scratched him.

The defense rested its case after cross-examining the witness and there was no statement by Whitman. The three Justices found Mrs. Strang guilty.

Baker's Secretary to Join National Army Soon.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary of War Baker's private secretary, Ralph Hayes of Cleveland, will soon join the National Army. His draft call is expected as soon as he clears up some pending business here.

RAILWAY MAN'S SON WON DISTINCTION IN BATTLE AT SEICHEPREY



Lieut. DANIEL WILLARD, JR.

Young Daniel Willard Jr., Yale Graduate, Served Guns Under Fire in Grilling Fight.

Lieut. Daniel Willard Jr., son of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has displayed extraordinary coolness and bravery in handling guns for five hours under gas and high explosive shells in the battle of Seicheprey.

Lieut. Willard is twenty-four years old. He was born in Minneapolis, prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter, and is a graduate of Yale, class of 1916. Later he was a student in the Harvard Law School.

At the time of the Mexican trouble he joined the Yale Unit of Light Artillery. He did not get to the Mexican border, but trained in the artillery camp at Tolyhanna, Pa. When the officers' training camp at Fort Myer, near Washington, opened, he was admitted and received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery. He was assigned to the 102d Regiment, U. S. A., which was sent to France several months ago.

As for the historic haversack—well what would a Baltimore haversack be without the Chaplin?

Now were James Montgomery Flagg—advisedly an entertainer—Amelia Bingham, the Blue Devils, the Arizona or a "Detachment of Pershing's Men from Over There" present, either. All had been booked in the advertisement.

Lord Aberdeen, in the uniform of a Major of Canadian forces, was present, however. He played the important part of Chairman of the meeting. When the show opened at 2:30, there were, perhaps, 500 persons in the house. They all paid admission, the lowest seat being 50 cents.

E. H. Sothern, down on the programme as "master of ceremonies," introduced Lord Aberdeen. His Lordship, who had heard of the visit of the Assistant District Attorney stepped to the footlights and said there had been some confusion about the attendance of "Charlie Chaplin."

He, Lord Aberdeen, would get into a hat himself and go down to Mr. Chaplin's hotel to get him. If he failed to find the screen comedian and bring him back, money would be refunded at the door.

Mr. Kilroe was of the same opinion about the money refunding. He had in fact, warned the man behind the ticket window not to go away with the money until he had the Assistant District Attorney's permission.

Well, Lord Aberdeen did not find Mr. Chaplin or Amelia Bingham or Mr. Flagg and people began getting their money back at the door before the money until he had the Assistant District Attorney's permission.

Charles F. Foxworth, General Secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, told The Evening World that he knew nothing about the Carnegie Hall show until he read the advertisement yesterday. He believed Lady Aberdeen was giving it, and under that belief he had sent some exhibits up to the hall.

**IRISH HOME RULE BILL
IN COMMONS NEXT WEEK**

Bonar Law Announces Government
Hopes to Introduce Measure
Then.

LONDON, May 8.—Chancellor Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government hopes to introduce an Irish Home Rule Bill next week.

PICHON BARS PEACE TALK.

Backs Clemenceau's Statement That
Is Not Ripe for Proposals.

PARIS